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File: USPT

Jun 15, 1993

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5219926 A

TITLE: Method of covalently bonding biopolymer to a solid hydrophilic organic polymer

Brief Summary Text (25):

To covalently bond the hydrophilic polymer to the carrier, and to covalently bond the protein to the hydrophilic polymer, reactive functional groups are introduced in conventional manner to serve as anchoring points. Examples of reactive groups that can be attached to the carrier are amino, carboxyl or hydroxyl groups, with which the hydrophilic nonionic polymer or an activated form thereof can react. The hydrophilic polymer preferably comprises reactive groups, such as epoxy, tresylate, carbonyl imidazole and acyl azide groups capable of reacting with reactive groups on the carrier and with the protein which is normally bonded via one or more of its amino, thiol and/or phenolic hydroxyl groups. This immobilization technique is well known to those skilled in this art, and is described in detail in inter alia, "Surface and Interfacial Aspects of Biomedical Polymers", Ed. J. D. Andrade, Plenum Press 1985, Vol. 2, p 81, and C. G. Golander: "Preparation and Properties of Functionalized Polymer Surfaces", Dissertation, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm 1986, which are hereby included by reference as part of this specification.